

Chinese Say Frenchtown Officials Opposed To Local Medical Center

Permission Refused For Erection At Pioneer Field, Authorities Of Chinese Hospital Aver

French Officers Deny Blocking Ambitious Plan

Alleged opposition on the part of French Concession authorities to the building of the proposed Shanghai Medical Center on the original site on the Pioneer Athletic Field, Rue Pere Proc, has resulted in the Medical Center officials being forced to choose another site and to abandon their original site. THE CHINA PRESS was informed yesterday from usually reliable Chinese sources.

French Concession authorities, however, when questioned yesterday denied that they had been opposed to the building of the hospital on that site nor had there been anything but tentative plans to build municipal roads through the area. "The Medical Center has chosen another site outside the Concession, in Chinese territory, because the government desired that it not be located in foreign-controlled areas but in purely Chinese-controlled districts," one high French official declared.

Plans Drawn Up

The new center was to have been built on the Pioneer Field property and plans were drawn up. French authorities, however, refused to allow permission to the Chinese institution to proceed with construction of the first units of the Center on the Pioneer Field property, Chinese now declare. As a result, a new site of 100 mow has been chosen in Chinese territory at Feng Ling Chao, off Route Ghisi.

The creation of the Center originally became possible with the donation of the Pioneer Field property on Route Pere Proc by the Rockefeller Foundation. The property has an area of 130 mow of land comprising two and a half city blocks and is valued at not less than \$5,000,000.

Upon receipt of the gift of Pioneer Field, the Shanghai Medical Center organization was launched with a private board of directors composed of 27 prominent residents with Dr. H. H. Kung, minister of finance, as chairman. Contributions were received from Mr. T. Y. Soong, Sir Victor Sassoon, Sir Ely Kadoorie, Sir Robert Ho Tung, and many other prominent residents until \$700,000 needed for the construction and equipment of the first unit, the Chungshan Hospital, was secured. In addition, \$300,000 for the construction and equipment of a second unit, the new National Medical College building, was raised by the college authorities.

Contract Signed

Last fall a contract for the first unit was signed and actual construction was to have begun. Trouble began immediately when French authorities notified the Center authorities that insofar as the French Municipal Council had planned to build new streets through the area, the hospital could not be built. Chinese officials alleged yesterday. Hospital authorities, it was declared, refused to accept such a reason. The project was held up for several months. Finally, the French authorities, according to a high Chinese official connected with the new project, stated that they would not permit a new Chinese hospital of such a magnitude to be built in the French Concession. In the meantime, it was announced that the original Pioneer Field site, "...for certain reasons... will be bought by the special organization which handles charity matters under the French Municipal Council."

As far as it could be learned yesterday, construction of the medical center is now definitely stated for the new location. Officials connected with the project have privately shown their concern over the change allegedly necessitated by the action of the French Municipal Council but refuse to be quoted or named.

The new Chungshan Hospital, the first unit, will be a four-story building with facilities for 450 beds which can be expanded into facilities for 1,000 beds. The National Medical College will also be a four-story building. Several additional buildings making a comprehensive medical center are already designed and will be built when funds are available. Funds for the hospital and college are already on hand and the two units will be built as soon as possible.

Chinese connected with the new Center have expressed their disapproval over the change of site allegedly necessitated by the action of the French authorities.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

C. & S. B. REGISTRY

No. S. B. D. 6728

Date 24-5-35

Mr. Tan,
Please be sure
know if the site at
"A" has definitely been
selected.

30 MAY 1935

700 Tan

3075 File

30 MAY 1935

Confidential Drawer

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No.

Special Branch

REPORT

Date May 2, 1935

Subject Biography of Dr. Yen Fu Ching and his connection with the provision of a site for the Rockefeller Foundation Hospital.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao-liang

F. B. L. Yen Fu-ching

Dr. Yen is a native of Shanghai. He was born in 1880. He received his early education in St. John's University, Shanghai. After graduation he went to America to further his studies. In 1909 he received the degree of M.D. (Yale). 1910, D.T.M., Liverpool. 1921, Honorary M.A. (Yale). C.P.H. (Harvard). 1903/4, Medical officer of Chinese Camps in South Africa. 1914-26, President of Yale Medical College, Changsha, China. 1927-8, Vice Director of Peking Union ~~Medical~~ Medical College.

Since 1928 he has held the position of Dean of the College of the National Central University at Nanking and has acted concurrently as Superintendent of the Red Cross Hospital, 363 Avenue Haig, Shanghai.

Through the influence of his brother Dr. W.W. Yen, the Chinese Ambassador to Russia, Dr. ^{FC}Yen has a large circle of friends including many politicians and diplomats and enjoys a good reputation amongst Christians.

Whilst at Peiping he was Director of the International Board of the Rockefeller Foundation for the eradication of hook worm disease at the Pinghsiang colliery.

During the past few years, Dr. Yen has devoted a great deal of time to the provision of a site for the Rockefeller Foundation Hospital, known in Chinese as the Central Hospital. 中央醫院

With others interested in this scheme, ^{his} he raised a sum of \$4,000,000 to defray the cost of the building. The contributions, it is said, came principally from Overseas Chinese. The money is now being held by the Bankers' Association with Dr. H.H. Kung, T.V. Soong, etc., as

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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supervisors.

This money was raised because ~~the~~ ^{the} Rockefellers stipulated that the piece of land known as Pioneer Field of the China National Amateur Athletic Federation, Rue de Pere Froc, would be donated for the site of the hospital provided that China contributed \$2,000,000 towards the hospital. However, the scheme to use this piece of land failed owing to opposition on the part of the French Authorities.

^{has been}
The committee was thus faced with the difficulty of selecting a suitable piece of land for this purpose. It is reported that last Sunday a meeting was held in the Bankers' Association, Hongkong Road, when Mayor Wu Teh-cheng suggested the surrender of a big piece of land off Route Ghisi at \$3,000 per mow.

Mr. Doo Yueh-sung opposed this because of the filthy condition of the Zah Hwei Kiang Creek and suggested that the hospital should be located somewhere in Hongkew or Chapei. Dr. Tichau suggested the purchase of the land formerly known as the Stadium off Kiaochow Road but as the price was too high, about \$40,000 per mow, the committee did not approve of the scheme. The meeting had no result.

It is said that Dr. Yen Fu Ching is not fully empowered to purchase whatever land he thinks best for the site of the hospital as he has first to refer the matter to the Committee.

Tan Shao-ching
Superintendent.

C. (Special Branch)

File
78 MAY 1935

P.U.M.C. RIVALLED IN SHANGHAI

Feng Ling Chao to be Made Medical Centre in Elaborate Construction Scheme

\$1,000,000 HOSPITAL AND COLLEGE PLANNED

THROUGH the co-operation of the Shanghai Medical Centre and the National Medical College, an institution on similar lines to the Peiping Union Medical College will be realized in Shanghai with the construction of buildings to house the Chungshan Hospital and the National Medical College of Shanghai. Both units, which will be located on a site occupying more than 100 mow of land at Feng Ling Chao, off Route Ghisi, will be completed and equipped at an estimated cost of \$1,000,000, excluding land.

The realization of the project was expedited by the donation of a \$5,000,000 property in the French Concession, known as the Pioneer Field, by the Rockefeller Foundation, which was also responsible for the establishment and support of the P.U.M.C. The land covers an area of 130 mow but, for certain reasons, it will be bought by the special organization which handles charity matters under the French Municipal Council. The new site was therefore decided upon.

The idea of the Shanghai Medical Centre was conceived many years ago with a view to providing adequate medical service for the 3,000,000 inhabitants of this city, especially the common people, as it is estimated that there are less than 5,000 beds at present for the entire community. The organization was inaugurated after the receipt of the above gift with a private board of directors composed of 27 prominent residents, with Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance, as chairman.

Through generous contributions from Mr. T. V. Soong, Chairman of the Bank of China, Sir Victor Sassoon, Sir Elly Kadoorie, Sir Robert Hotung, the Customs, the Bankers' Association and several other public-spirited residents, the \$700,000 needed for construction and equipment of the Chung-

shan Hospital was secured, while the \$300,000 required by the National Medical College has also been raised by the college authorities.

The hospital will be a four-storeyed building providing accommodation for about 450 beds with room for expansion to 1,000 beds. It will have an area of more than 40 mow of land, including a garden and adequate parking space. The National Medical College will also be four-storeyed and will occupy more than 30 mow.

Medical Centralization

The entire project, however, is much more significant than the mere establishment of a hospital and a medical college in that other medical organizations will also be located on the same site. Land will be assigned to the Chinese Medical Association, some leased to the Hong-Ying Library, and part set aside for an income-producing investment to help in supporting the hospital.

The Chinese Medical Association, which will have its headquarters there, is by far the leading medical fraternity for all China, having a membership of over 2,000 doctors with practically all the leading medical men in the country, both foreign and Chinese. Funds are already on hand for building the first unit of the Association, which will include a medical library, a big auditorium, possibly a medical museum, and a number of conference rooms.

The Hong-Ying Library, on which will be erected a Chinese library with special emphasis on medical books, will be located next to the Association building and Mr. T. U. Yih has given \$1,000,000 in establishing a foundation fund, to be administered by a board of trustees.

Shanghai is at present without a central medical library and the doctors are without

a central place where they can meet. So, when the whole plan is completed, it will truly become an important medical centre for Shanghai, where the doctors in the city may rally around to exchange experiences, to improve themselves and to work for the progress of scientific medicine in China. It is felt in medical circles that the standard of practice in Shanghai needs to be raised, and doctors need to be made more ethical, more scientific and less commercial. It was pointed out that in London, New York and other great cities, medical centres have proved to be a source of inspiration and incentive to the medical profession in promoting scientific medicine and ethical practice, all of which enables them to serve better the sick.

"Patients First"

Although the hospital will be used as a teaching hospital, it is primarily for the benefit of the sick. "Patients First" will be the abiding motto of all the hospital workers. A distinctive feature of the hospital is that it will serve the middle class people in the community. While the bulk of the beds (300) will be for the poor, and a few first class rooms will also be maintained, special provision is made for the middle class, for experience has shown that adequate medical care for this class is most pressing. It is pointed out that the rich may go to more expensive hospitals, the poor to institutions maintained by missions and philanthropic organizations, but the middle class can neither afford the former nor are willing to be housed in the same ward as coolies and labourers. The charge for middle class patients will be \$2 per day, including room, food and professional services, medical as well as nursing.

The hospital block will consist of a main hospital for in-patients, poly-clinics for out-

patients, a nursing school, a dormitory for graduate nurses and another for resident doctors. The contract for the first unit of the hospital had been signed some time ago but construction was held up because of the question of the site. The beds will be distributed according to the following services: medicine, including pediatrics, pulmonary tuberculosis, syphilology and dermatology, neurology and psychiatry, 190; surgery, including urology and orthopedics, 80; obstetrics and gynecology, 45; eye, ear, nose and throat, 62; first and second class beds, 68.

Details of Hospital

Following are details of some of the units in the hospital: X-ray and physiotherapy unit: this will occupy the block on the first floor facing the main entrance of the hospital. It will have adequate equipment for taking X-ray pictures, fluoroscopic examination and X-ray treatment. There will also be facilities for radium treatment. The physiotherapy unit will have all the apparatus for giving electric, diathermic, hydro and other physical therapies. The total cost of this unit is estimated as follows: building, \$20,000; sanitation and plumbing, \$6,000; equipment, \$25,000.

Operating room unit: this occupies the central portion on the third floor, facing the main entrance. It has two operating rooms for clean cases, two for septic cases, two delivery rooms, a dark operating room, and a treatment room for orthopedic cases. There will also be two rooms for labour, besides an ether room, a sterilizing room, an instrument room, and dressing rooms for doctors and nurses. The estimated cost is: building, \$25,000; sanitation and plumbing, \$10,000; surgical instruments and furniture, \$20,000.

A separate building on the east side of the hospital compound will house the nursing school and nurses' dormitory. It is divided into two units, a dormitory for 150 pupil nurses and one for teachers and graduate nurses. The whole of the ground floor will be used to accommodate classrooms, demonstration rooms, reading room, social and dining room. Its cost will be: building, two units, \$63,000; sanitation and plumbing, \$6,300; equipment, \$5,000.

Out-Patient Department

The out-patient department will occupy a separate building at the front and right-hand corner of the main building. It is

(Continued on page 11)



NEW SHANGHAI MEDICAL CENTER, HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL COLLEGE, TO BE CONSTRUCTED NEAR ROUTE GHISI

one-storeyed but will accommodate all clinics of the different specialties of medicine, such as medicine, surgery, obstetrics and gynecology, skin, eye, ear, nose and throat, pulmonary tuberculosis, etc. There will be a separate unit for pediatrics. It is hoped that 500 patients will be attended to in this building daily. The total cost of the department is: building, \$49,500; sanitation and plumbing, \$10,000; equipment, \$21,000.

Special mention must be made of the unit for orthopedic patients and crippled children. It will occupy the top floor with ample open space on the flat roofs. This location is chosen because most of the bone and joint cases among children are tubercular and should have plenty of fresh air, sunshine and outdoor recreation. The unit will accommodate 48 patients and even bigger children or young convalescents suffering from this disease. The total cost is estimated at \$50,000.

One of the incentives which led to the creation of the orthopedic unit was the laudable desire of the promoters to carry on this splendid work, the foundation of which has been so well laid out by Dr. New, the pioneer of orthopedics in China. He gave the best part of his life in starting and carrying on this most difficult part of medical work, and more than ten years were spent in building up a good orthopedic hospital. He gave not only professional skill, but money also. Unfortunately, a serious illness overtook him and immediately after the hospital, which has accommodation for 100 beds, was forced to reduce to the minimum. At the time of Dr. New's departure for Tsingtao, there were only 30 patients. Some of the patients, doctors, graduate and pupil nurses were taken over by the Shanghai Medical Centre, but it

was felt that something more constructive should be done to preserve and further the noble work to which Dr. New gave so much time and energy. Hence the new unit.

Medical College

Like the Chungshan Hospital, the Medical College will be U-shaped. The four-storey buildings will accommodate seven pre-clinical departments: anatomy, physiology, pathology, bacteriology, public health, bio-chemistry and pharmacology; three pre-medical departments: chemistry, physics and biology. Each department will have a separate unit of laboratories for students as well as laboratories which will enable teachers in departments to do research work. An assembly hall, library and administration offices will also be provided in the building.

Established eight years ago as a medical college of the Fourth Chungshan University at Nanking, the National Medical College of Shanghai, which has been re-organized and made an independent organization, has more than 60 professors and several hundred students.

The Red Cross Hospital now serves as a teaching hospital in general medicine. It is still so named because it is loaned from and partially supported by the Red Cross Society of China. The Chinese Infectious Diseases Hospital on Thibet Road gives the students and doctors training in communicable diseases although it is owned and financed by a separate board. The tuberculosis sanitarium in Kiangwan which gives treatment to tubercular patients again is controlled by another board. The Medical College in conjunction with the Shanghai City Government maintains at Kiaochow a Health Demonstration Centre where the students may get practical experience in rural health work.

When the College was first inaugurated, its premises were located in the former University of Political Science at Woosung. Dr. F. C. Yen, who was then Dean of the P.U.M.C., through repeated requests from government authorities, assumed the post of President and arrangements were made with the Red Cross Hospital to serve as a teaching hospital for the students.

Final Reorganization

Since 1930, the name has been changed several times and has been known variously as Chungshan College, Kiangsu College and Central College. Final reorganization and adoption of the present name were not effected until 1932, when the Ministry of Education ordered it to become an independent institution. Plans which were conceived earlier for the creation of its own teaching hospital, later named Chungshan Hospital, forged ahead with encouraging results.

During the Sino-Japanese conflict which broke out in January 1932, the Woosung premises were severely damaged. Dr. Yen, despite his strenuous and multifarious duties in caring for the sick and wounded victims of the war, did not forget the needs of his students, but arranged with St. John's University to take care of them in the emergency created so that their studies would not be interrupted.

After the war, assistance was rendered by the National Economic Council and a four-storeyed building was erected next to the Red Cross Hospital as temporary quarters for the College. It occupies two mow of land and was completed in October, 1932, four months after construction began.

However, the need for its own teaching hospital increased and special efforts were put forth to bring it to speedy realization. The beautiful garden in Kiangwan was later donated by Mr. T. U. Yih and used as T. B. sanitarium. The Ministry of Education gave \$100,000 towards the construction of the College. This was later added to by the Trustees of the Sino-British Indemnity Funds by \$60,000. The site for the Chungshan Hospital and for the Medical College was then contributed by the Rockefeller Foundation.

In Memory of Sun Yat-sen

The Chungshan Hospital was so named in memory of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen. A preparatory committee was established four years ago with Dr. H. H. Kung as chairman and Mr. Sun Fo, president of the Legislative Yuan, Dr. J. Heng Liu, Director of the Health Administration, as vice-chairman. Mr. Sze Liang-tsai, the late proprietor of the "Shun Pao," Mr. Wang Shao-lai, and Mr. Wang I-ting, served as members of the standing committee, while Dr. F. C. Yen acted as secretary-general. As the preparatory work was finished with the donation of the land and other contributions from individuals and institutions, this committee was dissolved, and the Shanghai Medical Centre came into being.

The Board of Directors of the Centre is a legal body duly registered with the Government, but is private and self-perpetuating. It controls all the properties and funds contributed from private sources. The property now in the name of this Board includes the Pioneer Field, Yih's Garden at Kiangwan and the Hungjao Sanitarium. It also serves as trustees of all funds for the building of the hospital, for its future maintenance, and for endowment.

Members of the Standing Committee of the Board are: Dr. H. H. Kung, chairman; Mr. T. U. Yih, secretary; Mr. Loh Yi-ming, secretary; Dr. Y. M. Chien, Mr. Sun Fo, Mr. O. S. Lieu, Mr. K. H. Ling, and Dr. F. C. Yen.